

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th June 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	
2	"Tripurá Vártavaha"	Comillah	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....	20th June 1884.
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	23rd ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	13th and 20th June 1884.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	21st June 1884.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	17th ditto.
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	17th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	756	
13	"Cháruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	16th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	425	22nd ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	20th ditto.
16	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	247	21st ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	18th ditto.
19	"Játiya Suhríd"	Calcutta	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore	500	19th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	20th ditto.
23	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	850	23rd ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	20th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	19th ditto.
30	"Sádharaní"	Calcutta	500	22nd ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	18th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	23rd ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	21st ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	23rd ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	21st ditto.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	23rd ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	450	
41	"Samvád Prabhákár"	Ditto	225	19th to 24th June 1884.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	20th to 27th ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	20th to 23rd ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	21st, 25th & 26th June 1884.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	21st to 33rd & 25th to 27th June 1884.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	21st June 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	19th ditto.
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	23rd ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	21st ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta	250	20th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	2nd ditto.
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	250	7th ditto.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	8th ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	116	5th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	May 1884.
62	"Taraka"	Midnapore	.....	June 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....	Nos. 2nd to 4th ; April to June 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Murshidábád Pratinidhi*, of the 20th June, expresses great apprehension on account of the advance of Russia towards India. The writer remarks that the

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
June 20th, 1884.

Russia and England.

English should not depend on the friendship of the Amir of Kabul. The Amir's friendship can be purchased by Russia by paying four times the amount of English subsidy. It is rumoured that the Amir is very much partial to the manners, customs, and the policy of Russia. It is also rumoured that he is carrying on secret negotiations with Russia. Some Russians are said to be living at Kabul; so the Amir should not be trusted. The writer advises the English to strengthen India, and this can be done by keeping the natives of India contented.

2. The *Bangabási*, of the 21st June, says that Berber has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and that Berber is the gate of Khartoum. Nobody can say what

BANGABASI,
June 21st 1884.

The Soudan war.

General Gordon is doing. The English are greatly embarrassed. They are calling a Conference. But France and Turkey are throwing obstacles in their way. It was in an evil moment that the English interfered in the affairs of Egypt.

3. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 21st June, says that the steady advance of Russia towards India has produced

GRAMVARTÁ
PRAKASHIKA,
June 21st, 1884.

Russia and England.

a sensation amongst the English, many of whom are exhausting their brain-power in devising means of driving Russia backwards. Some have come to the conclusion that, if the English can occupy and hold Candahar, Russia will not be able to advance further. But the occupation of Candahar means a quarrel with the Amir, whom the English are conciliating by the payment of 12 lakhs of rupees a year. Though the Amir cannot be trusted, it is not still good policy to pick up a quarrel with him. The English would never have had occasion to fear Russia if they had trusted the natives of India. With 260 millions of natives to back them, what has the British Lion to fear from the Russian Bear? If the English acted wisely, they would redress the grievances of the natives.

4. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 23rd June, says that the annexation of Merv and Sarakhs has alarmed even those

SOM PRAKASH,
June 23rd, 1884.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

Englishmen who had been thinking before this that the object of the Russians in conquering the countries of Central Asia was to civilize those countries and improve their trade. These Englishmen are now recommending that the number of soldiers be immediately increased, and that the frontier be garrisoned. The writer says that there is no probability of a speedy Russian invasion of India. In order to invade India, the Russians will have to make vast preparations. They also know the prowess of the English. They will not engage in a conflict with the English without making complete preparations. But it does not seem probable that they will not at all measure their strength with the English. The English Government should not sit idle, because the apprehension of Russian invasion is remote. Preparations should be made beforehand; but expenses should not be unduly increased on account of trepidation. The writer says that the Russians have male and female spies in every country. These spies excite animosity towards the Government in the minds of the people. Government should ascertain by enquiries how many spies of this kind there are in India, and where they are inciting the people to rebellion against the English Government. Indians are not so much dissatisfied with the English Government that they will rise against it without such incitement. But the great majority of the people are foolish and are unable to calculate the consequences of their actions. Such people may be incited to rebellion by Russian spies. Government should prevent this incitement to rebellion.

SURABHI,
June 23rd, 1884.

5. The *Surabhi*, of the 23rd June, says that the Russians have now come as far as Sarakhs. This place is only 200 miles distant from Herat. The Russians

have not yet been able to extend railway as far as Sarakhs. The railway now extends as far as Kizil Arvat, which is situated at some distance from Sarakhs, 164,000 Russian soldiers are now stationed on the shores of the Caspian. If the railway be extended as far as Sarakhs, Russia will be able to bring at least 50,000 soldiers to Herat within one month and five days. Consequently, the Russians will be able to invade India within a short time if they intend to do so.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 23rd, 1884.

6. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 23rd June, says that Russia has now occupied Sarakhs. The frontiers of Afghanistan and the Russian Empire now

touch each other. It has been settled that the boundaries of Afghanistan and the Russian Empire will be settled by an Anglo-Russian Commission; but the fixing of the boundaries alone will not remove the apprehension of a Russian invasion of India. Russia has hitherto broken her promises. Every one must admit that Russia covets India. How then are her ambitious schemes to be frustrated? Mr. Slagg, M. P., has said that Afghans will consider them their chief enemies who will occupy a part of their country first. If the English garrison Candahar after occupying it, they will be regarded as bitter enemies by Afghans. Sir Lepel Griffin has pointed out the best means of defeating the object of Russia. He has said that, if Englishmen govern India wisely and justly, they will remain masters of India.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1884.

7. We give below a translation of an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrikā*, of the 23rd June, headed the

Russian rule in conquered provinces. "Russian system of administration in conquered territories."—It is admitted by many Englishmen that in certain matters the Russians adopt in their administration of the conquered countries a line of policy which is superior to that which is followed by the English Government in administering India. It is also admitted by many Englishmen that instead of excluding the natives of the conquered countries from all political power, the Russians, on the contrary, entrust them in many places with all other administrative work, except that of preserving the peace, which is kept in their own hands, and that, if competent men are found among the subject population, they entrust the charge of important offices in the hands of such men. But while these Englishmen admit all this, they yet say "O Indians! Do not wonder at the conduct of the Russians. They are consummate cheats in disguise. They are now playing various parts only to conquer India. The moment they arrive in India, you will see that there are hardly any other people in the world who are so despotic."

This is how Englishmen paint the Russians. It is said by Englishmen that the Russians who are now in Central Asia point out India to the marauding tribes of those regions, and, looking in the direction of India, address them as follows:—"The Indian Empire is on the other side of the Indus river. That Empire is the storehouse of all precious things. India abounds in gold and silver mountains as high as the range of mountains in this country. Englishmen live in that empire. They have kept India filled with the best rifles and cannon. We have set out on an expedition to invade India. Do you bear us company. Come, let us unite and enter India. When you have entered India, you will be able to plunder the wealth of the country to your hearts' content. You will also obtain as many firearms as you may desire to obtain." The barbarous and marauding Central Asian tribes are being charmed by the inducement thus held out by the Russians, and under its influence many of them are surrendering themselves in the hands of the Russians. Those that are not yielding to this temptation are being put down

by the Russians by force. After having subjugated them by force, the Russians are looking after their interests, and instead of ruining their countries are winning their affections by the adoption of various expedients. In consequence of this conduct, the Central Asian tribes are becoming attached to the Russians, and their fame is gradually spreading over Asia. It is due to this that the people of India are treated to such statements as that the Russians do not want territories or wealth, and that they make only a nominal conquest of a country; that they after conquering a country entrust its government in the hands of natives; that they do not make any distinction of conqueror and conquered as between natives and themselves; that the people live happily under Russian administration, and that in conquered countries the Russians remain the rulers only in name, all real power being vested in the natives. But all these expedients resorted to by the Russians are marked by insincerity. If they can by any means enter India they will throw off the mask. The day they enter India, that day will the people of Central Asia and India perceive what dreadful men Russians are.

It would be no wonder if the Russians turned out to be the dissemblers Englishmen describe them to be. We know perfectly well that Europeans are wont to put on disguises to gain their ends. But if the Indians do not fully believe what Englishmen say about the Russians, Englishmen cannot blame the Indians for it. Self-interest leads people to ascribe faults to enemies. Englishmen have complete interest in bringing false charges against the Russians for the sake of India. The policy again which is adopted by the Russians in Central Asia is not a new policy. By adopting this policy the Romans conquered the greater portion of the world, and it was owing to this policy that they were able to remain masters of the provinces conquered by them for a period which, for length of duration, has never been equalled by any other conquering nation upon the earth. Many nations in this world have successively played the *role* of conquerors. But of these conquering nations the Romans, the Mahomedans, and the English have been perhaps the chief. The Russians have recently taken to the work of conquest. While engaged in the work of conquest the policy of what nation—the Roman, the Mahomedan or the English—would the Russians be likely to follow? Perhaps after making a comparison they have concluded that the Roman policy is the best.

Englishmen, again, have conquered India by their policy. By conquering Central Asia by force of arms the Russians are advancing in the direction of India. Probably the Russians have not had to adopt in Central Asia, nor will they have to adopt in India, the policy which Englishmen found it necessary to follow when by means of intrigue they established their sovereignty in India. If the Russians can defeat the British Government in battle, they will not have to fight with anybody else in this country. But when Englishmen extended their empire in India, hundreds of independent kings ruled in this country. The Russians have conquered Central Asia with their own treasure and force of their arms, but Englishmen had to extend their empire by following the policy of causing dissensions among the people of India, and in many instances by treachery and the violation of treaties. If Englishmen had conquered this country in the manner in which the Russians have conquered Central Asia, or in which they mean to conquer India, Englishmen would have probably put greater trust in natives of this country. The English first entered India actuated by greed of money. To satisfy this greed they had to resort to many base acts and a base line of policy. If, on the contrary, they had entered India like heroes, they would have been actuated by noble sentiments, and had governed India in accordance with some noble policy.

Besides this, the government of England is one by the people. The Sovereign of Russia is an autocrat. Whenever Mr. Gladstone has to

inaugurate a policy, he finds it necessary to look to the millions of the English people. But the Russian Czar has not to look to anybody. The fear with which the English Premier trembles at the sight of the terrific figure of the people of Manchester and Liverpool, of the Anglo-Indian and the Civilian, does not exist for the Russian Czar. Consequently, the Russians can rule the conquered territories with comparative disinterestedness. For English officials to rule with equal disinterestedness would be an impossibility.

Another word. He who has peace at home can afford to treat others in a despotic manner. He who has dissensions at home is obliged to seek the friendship of others. The British Government has no differences in its household. Peace reigns in Great Britain. English officials therefore would be likely to be high-handed in a foreign country. No such likelihood exists in the case of the Russian Czar. The father of the present Czar was killed by one of his subjects. The present Czar also on few different occasions found himself in a perilous position. Consequently, the Czar has often to depend more upon the subjects of conquered countries than on those of his own. It is probably owing to this consideration that the Russian officials do not introduce rigorous administration into conquered territories, and that the Russian Government seeks by various means to secure the attachment of the subject races.

The Russians have not been in the least losers by the policy they have adopted in Central Asia ; on the contrary they have already reaped its good fruit. No sooner do the Russians find admission among a tribe, than it surrenders itself into their hands, and enthusiastically enters the battle-field on their behalf. Although the Central Asian tribes are very turbulent, and are said to be so unruly that the like of them cannot be found in any other part of the world, still to rule them the Russians have not found it necessary to pass an Arms Act, or to cause streams of blood to flow through their countries by cutting the heads of thousands among them. No tribe in Central Asia has been heard to have been guilty towards the Russians of such cruelties as those perpetrated by Afghans upon Englishmen during the earlier Afghan wars, and when they murdered Colonel Cavagnari ; and yet it is said that certain Turkoman tribes in Central Asia are a thousand times more bloodthirsty, turbulent and faithless than the Afghans. Why should the Russians therefore give up a policy which has enabled them to so easily and safely extend their empire, and to bring under subjection the most unruly tribes ? We shall, however, say one word to the rulers. The people of India have no affection for the Russians. Reports of their fame have not in the least moved the hearts of natives. If there has been any flutter caused in the native mind as regards British rule, it is not caused by the fame of the Russians, but by the selfish spirit of the British system of administration. The question therefore, whether or not the people of India should be conciliated, does not depend on the fame or infamy of the Russians. If English officials will but to-day look candidly upon natives, Russians will not be able to win them over even if they (Russians) present themselves before them in the guise of gods.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1884.

8. The same paper remarks that all the present difficulties of the English nation in Egypt are due to their anxiety for the safety of India. England has

The Egyptian Question.
no natural relations with Egypt, and yet for the sake of India she finds it necessary to entangle herself in Egyptian politics. The fear lest some hostile power should become master of Egypt and blockade the Suez Canal has led England to resort to this course. England has to deal with the rebel troops in Egypt and with Russians. The latter would never have become an object of fear if England had had no connection with India. For India England has to encounter difficulties at every step, and yet so great is her love

of wealth and power that she is not willing to entrust the task of governing India in the hands of the Indians.

9. The same paper says that France has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Burmah, and will shortly construct railways in Tonquin which lies between Burmah and China. If France can secure the friendship of Burmah, and a French railway is constructed in Tonquin, France will probably gradually seek to invade China. Of the modern European nations, the English alone had been hitherto bent on conquest, but now Russia and France also have taken to this course. These nations do not venture to attempt conquests either in Europe or America. If they ever make any attempt in this direction in Europe, it is seldom directed against a Christian State. All their power is reserved for Asia. England has conquered India, Russia Central Asia, and now, if France can conquer China, then the whole of Asia will gradually be converted into Europe.

The French in Tonquin.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1884.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

10. We have received three numbers of a new Hindi fortnightly named, the *Chumparun Hitakari*, published at Bettia, the last number of which, dated the 1st June, contains an article on the East Indian Railway Company. It is said that many of the native employés of the Company are resigning their appointments because the Company wants to force vaccination on them.

The East Indian Railway Company
and compulsory vaccination.

CHUMPARAN
HITAKARI,
June 1st, 1884.

11. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 13th June, says that there are 100 students in the Agricultural College at Madras. But though Bengal is an agricultural country, the Government of Bengal does nothing for the establishment of an agricultural college in the province. Every civilized Government takes measures for improving agriculture, but the Government of Bengal unfortunately does nothing of the kind. Not only is agriculture not improving in Bengal, but it is actually declining.

An Agricultural College.

ARYA DARPAN,
June 13th, 1884.

12. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 16th June, says that the Civilians, as soon as they land in India, become fond of enjoyment. Some go to the hills, some to the palaces in the cities. They never lend their ears to the tales of sorrow repeated by the subjects. The natives took refuge with the English to escape horrible oppression, but the English do not act towards them as they should. There was a time when the people of India knew not want, but they are now dependent for their very subsistence on others. No misfortune can be greater than this. The Queen is indeed very kind-hearted. But unfortunately her representatives—the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy—are surrounded by men who have been represented so many times in the newspapers as the very reverse of friends to the natives of India.

English Administration.

CHARU VARTÁ,
June 16th, 1884.

13. The same paper says that Secretaries of State and Viceroys are nothing, but that the real rulers of India are the Civilians. There is no power on earth which can check them. By lowering the standard of age for the Civil Service examination Government has not only excluded the natives from that service, but have also placed the administration of justice in the hands of boys. Boys are not fit to be Judges. The natives have to endure great hardship at the hands of these juvenile Judges. The secret motive of continuing the low standard of age in spite of representations to the contrary is not unknown to the people of India. To govern with justice is no longer the principle that guides the English.

The Civil Service.

CHARU VARTÁ.

They now govern India in their own interest. It is only in name that they have thrown the Civil Service open to the natives.

CHARU VARTA.
June 16th, 1884.

14. The same paper says that failures of justice, especially of criminal justice in India, have their origin in the union of the Executive and the Judicial functions in the hands of one and the same person. It is this union which makes magisterial vagaries possible. The union of several functions in the hands of the same person makes the English official an object of dislike.

CHARU VARTA.

15. The same paper finds fault with the provision of the Amended Tenancy Bill granting occupancy right over the whole estate to a tenant who holds land in any part of it for 12 years. If a man occupies a small bit of land for 12 years in a village, and then occupies 5,000 bighas of land in the same estate 15 miles away by virtue of this provision, there is no power which can dispute his right in these 5,000 bighas. The occupancy right is a personal right. It has nothing to do with an estate or a society.

CHARU VARTA.

16. The same paper says that oppression by Europeans is ever on the increase. The love of the Judges for their countrymen allows these oppressions to go on unchecked. Had not the natives of India been extremely loyal, they would never have had recourse to courts for punishing brutal Europeans in the mofussil. The impression that justice is impartially administered in English Courts has not yet been removed. But instances of failure of justice like that in the case of Mr. Webb would soon lead to the complete removal of such an impression. Never was a conquering race so much respected by the conquered. But the English are fast losing that respect through the fault of some demons in the mofussil. The writer then relates the case of Mr. Francis, who reported to the police that a coolie woman had died by taking opium. But it subsequently transpired that he had kicked her to death at the instigation of another coolie woman.

CHARU VARTA.

17. The same paper remarks that because Mr. Amir Ali is not a European, therefore Mr. Henderson, who hates the natives, has punished the man who assaulted him with a fine of Rs. 10 only. Who can forbear laughing when he hears the English boast of impartial administration of justice while they punish the violator of chastity with a fine of Rs. 200, and the assaulter of a man of Mr. Amir Ali's position with a fine of Rs. 10 only?

CHARU VARTA.

18. A correspondent of the same paper justifies the Nazir of the Munsif of Jamalpur in Maimansingh by showing that the delay in issuing summonses served through that Court by the Munsif of Sherpore is caused not through the negligence of the Nazir, but through the exigencies of the official procedure.

CHARAT MIHIR,
June 17th, 1884.

19. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 17th June, says that, even if the Home Government has not understood the mistake which Lord Kimberley has made in refusing to raise the standard of age for the Civil Service, Lord Ripon has understood it. Petitions praying for the raising of the standard of age are being sent to him from every part of the country. The British Indian Association too has taken up the subject. Madras and Bombay too will not sit silent. The writer says that Government should not do anything which may shake the faith of the people in it. Those who do anything which is calculated to shake the faith of

Indians in the Government, as well as those who recommend that such things should be done, are enemies both of the Government and Indians.

BHARAT MINIR,
June 17th, 1884.

20. The same paper says that it is a very unfortunate circumstance that three-fourths of the Indian population are agriculturists; and that only one-fourth is engaged in other occupations. This is the cause of the poverty of India. Men are now leaving their hereditary occupations and becoming agriculturists. Now the Rajputs, Maharattas, Sikhs, Gurkhas, the Brahmins of Oudh—all are agriculturists. The number of agriculturists is increasing, but methods of agriculture are not being improved. The distress of the country will not be removed so long as this state of things continues. The writer says that Indians die of starvation, not on account of failure of crops, but on account of want of money. There cannot be a failure of crops all over the world at the same time. He who has money can obtain food from the other end of the world. The trade of India is in the hands of foreigners. All necessary articles also are manufactured by foreigners. Consequently they are possessed of all the influence and wealth in the country. How can the country be rich when the higher class of Indians is furnished with necessary articles by foreigners, the middle class seeks for employment from door to door, and the lower class drives the plough from daybreak till nightfall? Indians foolishly encourage idleness by giving alms to all sorts of beggars. This misplaced charity is very much injuring the country. Indians do not know how to earn, but they know how to spend. Though they are not happy, they are fond of luxurious rest. The writer concludes thus:—Englishmen! we do not want your shoes and stockings, your umbrellas and cloths, your tables and chairs, nor do we want your soda-water and lemonade. Our former bad government is better, our barehead is better, and our country cloths are better; you came to this country upon hearing reports of its vast wealth. Actual sight has not removed this delusion from your minds. In the act of ruling you have drained away the country's wealth. In the act of teaching you have taught the people beggary; instead of improving them you have increased their self-conceit; you are impoverishing the country in showing it how to become rich; you are glorifying yourselves by loud proclamation. Though you are yourselves armed, you have valorously disarmed Indians; you are sowing disunion by your crafty statesmanship; instead of promoting union you are showing the faults of the joint-family system, but are not making known the blessings of single-family system; you are showing the skill derived from education, but are not educating Indians; you are showing the wonders effected by science, but are not giving the people scientific education; you do not trust the loyal, show mercy to the weak, and show liberality to the poor; you are becoming selfish by your study of political economy; you are learning to do injustice by studying logic. Forgetting the nobility of the free children of the Ocean, you are acting according to narrow ways of the dwellers of small islands; you do not yet believe that you and I are one, that your wealth, your valour, your education is for me; you have not yet understood that distance is only a collection of nearnesses, that different nations support each other; that morality is the soul of love. Had you understood these things, you would not have treated natives differently from yourselves, would not have made the Ilbert Bill agitation, and would not have sneered at Indians as natives. You have forgotten your aim; you are wandering on this side and that, after losing your way; you are spurning a golden throne. Had you understood these things, we would not have had to ask this day why the country is poor. Who will believe that the subjects of rich rulers are poor? Still we have to ask with a sigh to-day, why is the country so poor?

BHARAT MIHIB,
June 17th, 1884.

21. The same paper says that it has found out, after waiting for a long time, that Government will not be able to benefit Indians easily. In order to govern India for the benefit of Indians, Government will have to injure the selfish interests of Englishmen. All Governors and Viceroys are not actuated by the noble feeling of governing India for the benefit of Indians. Lord Lytton's recommendation about the standard of age for the Civil Service has shown his feelings towards natives. Could he have his own way, he would make them hewers of wood and drawers of water. Lord Ripon is possessed of noble feelings; but he has not ventured to give effect to them on account of the threatenings of Anglo-Indians. No subject race has yet been able to extort privileges from a foreign Government without persistent agitation. Indians will gain nothing if they depend upon others. The noble speeches of Bright and Fawcett have hitherto deluded natives with the belief that all Englishmen are like them, and that Government will govern them justly. When Government will see that all Indians—Sikhs, Maharattas, Bengalis, Rajputs, Parsis—are demanding privileges with one voice, and that they are determined to obtain them, it will be compelled to accede to their demands.

BHARAT MIHIB.

22. The same paper says that the question has been raised whether the *shikimi* talooks, of which the settlement is made directly by Government, but the revenue is collected through the zemindar, should be summarily put up to auction on account of arrears of revenue. The writer says that only few such talooks are under zemindars. The number of such talooks is so small in Mymensing that zemindars are very rarely heard to complain of the difficulty of realizing rents from these. The zemindars are the principal *shikimi* talookdars in Mymensing, consequently there is no necessity for raising the above question. The writer says that it will be a better arrangement for the zemindars if, instead of the rule of summary sale by auction, it is ruled that the Collector will, upon receiving an application, relieve of the responsibility of collecting rents those zemindars who no longer desire to remain *shikimi* talookdars. Another question has been raised whether lakhraj talooks should be summarily put up to auction on account of arrears of Road and Public Works Cesses. The writer says that those lakhraj talooks should not be summarily put up to auction the Road and Public Works Cesses of which do not amount to more than 10 rupees annually.

BHARAT MIHIB.

23. The same paper says that those who incur the displeasure of English officials are ruined. Rajah Hurish Chunder's is a case in point. He assisted the English during the Lushai war. Without enquiring into the truth of the charges preferred by Hurish Chunder against the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Forbes, Government has deposed him. Native Editors are accused of disloyalty when they condemn such instances of injustice. The *Lioneer* and the *Englishman* wish to see the native papers gagged, because they expose such instances of injustice. Government is powerful and can gag the native papers; but the officials should remember that they will have to answer before God for all their oppressive acts.

BHARAT MIHIB.

24. The same paper says that it has often shown that the Simla exodus is very injurious. Firstly, it occasions much waste of money; secondly, it impedes public business. The Viceroy can also know nothing of public opinion in Simla.

25. A correspondent of the same paper says that Furreedpore is divided into two parts by a canal. English-

BAHRAT MIHIR,
June 17th 1884.

The Furreedpore Municipality.

men and several respectable natives live in the eastern division. The western division is inhabited by native pleaders, muktears and traders. No one who looks at the two divisions will be able to conclude that they are under the same Municipality, municipal arrangements for the two divisions being quite different. The ditches by the sides of all the streets, except a large one in the native quarter, are full of jungle and putrid water. The smell of this putrid water makes the people unhealthy. The correspondent says that the natives pay sufficient municipal taxes. Why then are not their health and comfort looked to?

26. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the business of the criminal court of Kishoregunj is now

BHARAT MIHIR.

Satisfactory conduct of business in the criminal court of Kishoregunj, and the election of members of the punchayet of that place by a police constable.

being satisfactorily conducted. The parties do not suffer much inconvenience now. The Deputy Magistrate will deserve thanks if he goes on in this way. Several members of

the punchayet have applied for permission to retire. The task of electing new members for the punchayet has been entrusted to a police constable who draws the salary of Rs. 6. Better selections would in all probability have been made if the Police Inspector had been entrusted with the election of members. Much injury is being produced by the election of members of the punchayet by such low police officers as constables.

27. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 17th June, states that service in no other country is so highly paid as it is in India.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
June 17th, 1884.

Hill residence of high officials.

The English come from a cold country, but they have to work in a hot country like India. The high salary given them is an inducement that they would accept service in this hot country. But high officials seem to forget this, and seek their own comfort without paying much attention to the interests of the country. Some live in the hills for six, some for eight, and some even for ten months in the year, and spend lakhs of rupees for their own comfort without giving one single thought to the hardship entailed on tens of millions of subjects. They are irresponsible. They act according to their own pleasure. The Viceroy goes to Simla, and the Provincial Governors follow his example and go to the hill stations within their provinces. When the head of the India Government leads the way, who is there to ask an explanation from the provincial heads? A monster meeting was convened at the Town Hall of Madras with a view to put an end to this practice of exodus to the hills. If the people of all the provinces follow the example of the inhabitants of Madras, the officials will not be able to act just as they please.

28. The same paper does not see any necessity for providing in the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Local Self-Government Bill.

budgets of the District Boards anything for the audit of accounts and for the inspection of works. The audit is useless, and the District Engineer is quite competent to inspect works. He would be sure to be a good man, as he could not be appointed without the consent of Government.

29. The same paper says that the Government has deposed Rajah

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Rajah Haris Chundra.

Haris Chundra on the score of his inability to govern his State, and has placed his minor son

on the *guddee*. The subjects of the Raja are not displeased with him, nor do they think that he is unable to govern them. But Mr. Forbes thinks he is unfit to govern; so he has been deposed. Mr. Forbes wrote to the Raja asking for coolies, and the Raja was unable to supply him, and so Mr. Forbes issued warrants to arrest him. He saved himself by flight, but his Dewan was sent to jail. He represented the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor, and his deposition was the consequence of that representation. The writer is confident that with the East India Company the

day of injustice to Native Princes has gone by, and that Her Majesty will not do injustice to them.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 17th, 1884.

30. The same paper says that the Charter of 1833 is explicit in declaring that the natives are to be appointed to all departments of Government irrespective of their caste, creed or colour. If so, why should a Hindu be made un-Hindu by residence in England before he gets an appointment? So it appears that every one, except Hindus, are to get these appointments. If the Charter has any meaning, provision should be made for a Hindu to appear in the Civil Service examination without losing his caste,—that is, the examination should be held in some place in India to enable the natives to appear. The examination is up to this day held in England in contravention of the Charter of Parliament and in the interests of the Englishman.

The Civil Service question.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

31. The same paper says that the Commissioners of the Cutwa Municipality have done a great mischief by appointing a native doctor to the charge of the charitable dispensary in the place of an Assistant Surgeon. The work of the dispensary can be conducted by a native doctor, but the medical work of the sub-division cannot be properly done by him. In every case of murder and of suicide the dead body has to be sent to the Civil Surgeon at Burdwan for examination.

The want of an Assistant Surgeon at Cutwa.

SAHACHAR,
June 18th, 1884.

32. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th June, says that, though Anglo-Indians invite Eurasians to join them when they find it necessary to do so in order to promote their selfish interests, they do not like the latter. In this manner Anglo-Indians invited Eurasians to join them on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill agitation. Eurasians, unable to perceive the deceitfulness of Anglo-Indians, have been hitherto injuring their own case by joining the latter. Had the Ilbert Bill been passed in its original form, Eurasians far from being injured would have been benefited. Strange to say Eurasians who are so devoted to Anglo-Indians are hated by the latter. Eurasians have not at all benefited by their devotion to Anglo-Indians up to this time. The writer is glad that they have now perceived their mistake.

The Eurasians.

SAHACHAR.

33. The same paper says that Professor Monier Williams has been hitherto respected by Indians for his interest in Indian antiquities and education of natives. But the reverence of Indians for him has been rudely shaken by his recent utterances about India. These have shown that he is not a true lover of India, but a thorough Anglo-Indian in his views. Professor Monier Williams would have benefited India if he had informed Englishmen of the real condition of India. But dazzled by the outward splendours of India under British rule, he has highly praised British rule and condemned the state of India in ancient times. There can be no doubt that India has been benefited in many ways by British rule, but an unbiassed judge must admit that all the wants of India have not yet been supplied. The condition of India, far from being good, is extremely wretched. Men are dying of starvation in every part of India. Plagues are carrying away numerous natives. The condition of the peasantry is extremely wretched. English Judges show partiality towards their countrymen. Indians are receiving education; but so far as the earning of money is concerned, they do not at all benefit by their education. All the high posts in the country are the monopoly of Englishmen. The Civil Service has been practically closed to natives. Lord Ripon tried to introduce the system of self-government in the country, but his advisers have made a fool of him. The original Ilbert Bill was withdrawn. The people are burdened with taxation.

Professor Monier Williams' estimate of British rule.

SAHACHAR,
June 18th, 1884.

34. The same paper complains that the protests of the public against the exodus to the hills have not been listened to up to this time. Indian officials are paid such high salaries because they have to work in a hot country. The Governors who laid the foundations of British empire in India did not feel the necessity of going to the hills. Of course those who come to India after middle age must feel the necessity of going to the hills, but their stay there should not be so long as eight months in the year. But Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council become inured to the climate of India from an early age. Mr. Thompson could do without visits to the hills before this. How is it that he must go to the hills now that he has become Lieutenant-Governor? The allowances granted to officials in connection with the exodus to the hills are also very large. The officials can live on the hills upon the travelling allowances only. The people seldom see their rulers. For this reason the people have no sympathy with them. Many persons now say that there is no necessity for appointing Governors of provinces. The work of administration will be better done by a Board in each province. The business of the empire is becoming more and more extensive. Magistrates cannot finish their work after working hard the whole day. But the chief officials idly amuse themselves with all sorts of entertainments during eight months of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor notifies before going to Darjeeling that no letters except those which are exceedingly important should be sent there. Nothing can be more disgraceful than this. The writer is glad that English and native papers are at one on this subject.

The new assessment of house-rate and insufficient water-supply in Calcutta.

35. The same paper says that many householders in Calcutta are complaining that under the new assessment of house-rate they will have to pay twice and in some cases even thrice of what they pay now. The Editor says that assessors should assess the rate after careful consideration. He also says that the people have been suffering much inconvenience for the last four months on account of insufficient water in that part of the town in which he lives.

SAHACHAR.

36. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 18th June, continues the article headed "Who are civilized?" and asks, are those men civilized whose divine language is superior to all the languages of the earth, completely developed and oldest in origin—a language in which the smallest change cannot up to this time be made by anybody—are those men civilized who speak such a divine language, or are they civilized to whose language new words are being every day added like slips to Board's Circulars? Are those men civilized among whom the wife of another person is considered as a mother and regulations have been made condemning the very touch of one who is not a husband as a sin, or are they civilized among whom women feel insulted if those who are not their husbands do not kiss them, no matter whether coldly or passionately? Are those men civilized whose ancestors, although poor, gave both food and education to numberless pupils free of cost and in unstinted spirit (many among them do so even now), or are they civilized who grudge to give education without taking salaries? Let the reader decide who are civilized.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
June 18th, 1884.

37. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 19th June, says that the unfortunate Asruf Bibi will never be happy. Recently Fuzl Karim, the manager of her husband's estate, has fixed Rs. 15 as her monthly allowance. But she has refused to accept it. With what face did the manager fix the allowance of such a respectable lady at Rs. 15? Will the Government never look with compassion upon this poor helpless widow?

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
June 19th, 1884.

38. The same paper observes that Europeans should not be appointed to do any work which can be managed by natives, for the natives can do things much cheaper than Europeans. Europeans have a practical monopoly of the service

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

Native Drivers.

in manufactories and workshops. But if natives can be trained for these kinds of work, they can do equally well with Europeans. It is a matter of congratulation therefore that the native engine-drivers and shunters have pleased Government by their work. The Lieutenant-Governor says that they have discharged their duties satisfactorily, though there was some difficulty experienced at the beginning in teaching them to drive locomotive engines. The Lieutenant-Governor is trying his best to raise the status of these men. The writer is glad to hear that Government will reward and promote those who will regularly attend the night schools set up for them.

RUNGPORE DIX
PRAKASH.
June 19th, 1884.

39. A correspondent of the same paper remarks that pounds are generally placed under the superintendence of police officers, and located within the police compounds.

The constables in the mofussil generally keep horses, but spend nothing for their keep. These animals trespass into the fields of peasants who dare not impound them. Even if these are brought to pounds, the pound-farmers refuse to admit them therein and the haughty constable has his revenge upon the unfortunate man who brought his horse to the pound. Again, the farmers generally are low caste men, who have their likes and dislikes. They often have recourse to unfair means to harass those they dislike by putting their animals in pounds, while the animals belonging to friends of these farmers have no fear of being impounded.

BEHAR BANDHU,
June 19th, 1884

40. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 19th June, notices that a meeting of the landholders of Behar was held at Chajju Bag, Durbhunga. The meeting was dissolved after having held deliberation on subjects which have been a thousand times discussed. No one knows how many meetings will these landholders hold before the Rent Bill finally passes into law.

BEHAR BANDHU.

41. The same paper says that the residence of the high officers of Government in the hills for the greater part of the year is very injurious to the interests of the country, and involves much needless expenditure.

MEDINI,
June 19th, 1884.

42. The *Medini*, of the 19th June, complains that within six miles of the city of Midnapore wild beasts are carrying away men and cattle. This plainly shows the impolicy of Lord Lytton's Arms Act. People in the jungly parts cannot defend themselves without the use of arms. It is a pity that even Lord Ripon does not take any steps to repeal the obnoxious Act. Are the natives to be carried away in this way by wild beasts? Are they born to become a prey to these beasts?

MEDINI.

43. The same paper says that the work of the thakbast survey was commenced in the district of Midnapore in the year 1871. Some people unable to bear the high-handedness of the Amins have complained against them to the authorities, and the Junior Superintendent, Baboo Bishveshara, has been appointed to inquire into the matter of the complaint. It is generally believed that the Baboo himself has up to this date connived at the oppression by the Amins. He is master of all the secrets, and can very well beguile the authorities; and the fact that there were no complaints against the Amins up to date will go very much in their favour. But the Baboo is perfectly aware why no complaints were made, and whether there are really any grounds of complaint. The writer informs his readers that some time ago the survey work was completed in Midnapore, but a re-survey was commenced simply because the surveyors could not make villages included in the Decennial Settlement tally with their tauzi. Government should have been more careful in the survey work this time, but such carefulness cannot be expected in India, where the Civilians come not to work, but to enjoy

luxuries. The present survey commenced in 1871, but seven years afterwards it transpired that papers rejected as useless had been made the basis of the present survey, and so all the papers of the survey were rejected; but Government never instituted any enquiry as to who was responsible for the failure of the survey which cost Rs. 3,01,560 out of the revenues of the Empire. This time the authorities have appointed an illiterate native to superintend the survey work. Now it may be asked why was a Civilian on a fat pay appointed in 1871 to do the work which can be done by an illiterate native?

44. The same paper complains that Baboo Chandra Nath Guha was somehow or other made Deputy Postmaster of Lohada by Baboo Mohun Chandra Guha, whose relative he was. Baboo Chandra

Baboo Chandra Nath Guha, Deputy Postmaster, Lohada.

Nath keeps no servant; the peons do the work of his servants, and consequently letters are very irregularly delivered. The Baboo lives with his wife in the zenana, and men having to register letters or to send money orders have to wait long before he makes his appearance. Complaints have been made to the Postal authorities and sent under registered covers, but unfortunately no enquiry has yet been instituted.

MEDINI,
June 19th, 1884.

45. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 19th June, says that much waste of money is occasioned by the stay of the Viceroy, the two Governors, and the three Lieutenant-Governors and other chief officials

Exodus of the Governors to the hills.

on the hills during nine months of the year. The Editor has been protesting for a long time against this practice, but the selfish rulers have not listened to these just protests. It was an evil day on which Lord Lawrence first introduced the practice of the spending of the summer months by the Viceroy on the hills. The Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors and other high officials now spend a considerable portion of the year like the Viceroy upon the hills. The writer does not see why the health of a person who has spent all his life in the plains will be broken down unless he spends the summer months on the hills after his elevation to a high office. Mr. Thompson worked for many years in the mofussil before his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. Where is the proof that now that he has become Lieutenant-Governor his health will break down unless he spends the summer months upon the hills? Mr. Croft spent the summer months in Calcutta when he was a Professor. Why cannot he spend the summer months in Calcutta now? The writer is glad that the native and the European residents of Madras have determined to submit a petition protesting against the exodus to the hills. The *Englishman* also has recommended that a similar petition should be sent from Calcutta. The writer says that the present waste of money is sure to be stopped if petitions are submitted to Parliament praying for the discontinuance of the exodus to the hills.

SAMVĀD PRABHĀKAR,
June 19th, 1884.

46. The *Education Gazette*, of the 20th June, says that the question of pay and promotion of the Subordinate Education Service will be reconsidered. Mr. Croft has taken up this question. The Inspectors of Schools have been invited to Darjeeling for consultation. The officers in this department are underpaid in comparison with the officers of other departments. It is a reproach that able men do not like to enter this department. If Mr. Croft can remove this reproach he will deserve the thanks of the community.

The Subordinate Education Service.

EDUCATION GAZETTE
June 20th, 1884.

47. The *Murshidābād Pratinidhi*, of the 20th June, complains that the panchait system is working mischief in this country. It has simply intensified the sufferings of the people. Facilities have of course been made for

The panchait system.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
June 20th, 1884.

the chowkidars' getting their pay regularly, but that has not in any way increased the efficiency of their work. They are rather doing harm to the people.

The panchaits get no remuneration for their work, which is tolerably hard. The darogah can compel them to attend at the police station any moment he likes. If they cannot please the darogah he immediately fines them and harasses them in many different ways. The panchaits are illiterate men, and when first appointed are generally found honest; but they learn dishonesty by their association with the police, who make use of these men as mediums for getting bribes. Gradually they learn to hush up crimes and get something from the parties. They try to buy the good-will of the police officers by presents of goats, ghee, or money. When any police officer goes for an enquiry, they serve him like slaves and help him in getting illegal gratification. They generally keep two sets of books for the collection of taxes. One set they present to the police, and the other set they keep to themselves; but all actual collections are made in accordance with the latter set of books.

The chowkidars also gradually become great bribe-takers. They pay something to the panchaits every month to buy their good-will. They are too poor to be able to satisfy the police officers with payment, but they please him by gratuitous labour. In this way the chowkidar, who was formerly the servant of the villagers and very respectful to them, does not at the present day obey them. If anyone taxes him with his remissness he scolds him in return.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
June 20th, 1884.

48. The same paper says that Rajah Harish Chandra was very friendly to the British Government. He helped the English very much at the time of the Lushai

expedition, and has all along been a real well-wisher of the British Government; but the English policy is of a curious nature. Rajah Harish Chandra has been deposed, his son being set up in his place because he ventured to make representations to the Government regarding the ill-treatment he received at the hands of its officers for his inability to comply with their unjust orders.

ALOK,
June 20th, 1884.

49. The *Alok*, of the 20th June, notices the ill-treatment which certain passengers from Baranagore received at the hands of a captain of Hoare, Miller and Co.'s steamer. He has brought a suit against these passengers for rioting, and a native ticket-collector has caused several gentlemen of Baranagore to be arrested as rioters. Government should take notice of these proceedings of the above Company.

ALOK.

50. The same paper says that, whatever the English may say to the contrary, there is no evidence that they wish well of India. The real object of the English

appears to be to make their rule permanent and absolute in this country, otherwise they would not have fixed different languages for different provinces. The people in the province think that the English are anxious to improve their language; but there is a deep-laid policy underlying all this. Half the people of India know the Hindi language, and great advantage would have been derived by making Hindi the common language. Attempt is being made everywhere to isolate provinces, such as Behar, Assam, the Panjab and even the Sonthal Provinces. The enunciation of the principle that in the case of a vacancy only a native of the province should be appointed sounds very sweet. But the exclusion of Bengalis alone seems to be the object of the propounders of this principle, otherwise Europeans and Eurasians would not have been given these subordinate appointments.

Recently a clever attempt has been made to promote the disunion between the Bengalis and the Beharis in connection with the proposal to establish a separate Asiatic Society at Patna.

51. The same paper says that the Government should have explained when it closed to natives service in the Public Works Department why they should not be

Native Engineers.

allowed to serve as Engineers in their own country. The Government should explain in what respect the students of the Cooper's Hill College are superior to Native Engineers. It often appears that well-trained Assistant Engineers cannot get employment, while men who have not received any training in any Engineering College are receiving large salaries under District Road Committees and Municipalities. Cannot those who have made the rule that Native Engineers shall not get permanent appointments in the Public Works Department also make a rule to the effect that foreigners shall not be appointed under District Road Committees and Municipalities? Great injustice is also often done by the whimsical manner in which patronage in this department is exercised. For instance, one who has passed the Overseership examination can be permanently appointed as a second grade Overseer; but an Assistant Engineer must starve. The cause of this appears to be that the competitors of the Overseers do not come from the Cooper's Hill College.

ALOK.
June 20th, 1884.

52. The *Pratikar*, of the 20th June, says that the Ilbert Bill agitation has taught natives that Englishmen hate them. This knowledge has changed the feelings of natives towards Englishmen. Englishmen are now considered as monsters. Natives now think that the English social system is full of the worst faults, and that the native social system is perfect. This will lead to one good result. It will lead to the examination of the foundations of the native social system and to the extraction of the essence of the native religion; but the present agitation will not be lasting. The object of this agitation is to obtain political privileges. The writer says, he will act as the true friend of the country who will teach natives to appreciate the good features of the English social system, and to detest the bad features of the native social system. Nothing will be gained by making the ignorant natives hostile to the English. The writer says that it is true that national unity makes agitation successful; but on that account political agitation should not be foolishly put off till the unification of the Indian races.

PRATIKAR,
June 20th 1884.

53. The same paper says that the cow of a local (Murshidabad) trader accidentally got loose and ran to the streets. A constable seized it and upon the cow's obstinate refusal to go with him, so much beat it that it died as soon as it reached the pound. The trader complained to the police, but the Sub-Inspector of Sujahgunj thana refused to entertain the complaint under the pretence that the cow had died of snake-bite.

PRATIKAR,

An instance of police oppression.

54. A correspondent of the same paper says that Baboos Nuffer and Prasanna, zemindars, have several indigo factories at Jairampore and neighbouring villages. Some persons give out that they have been appointed superintendents of the factories by the above gentlemen; but it is not known whether they are really the zemindars' servants. The business of such persons is to take those cows which damage indigo to the pound; but these persons take to the pound even those cows which graze in waste lands. The correspondent entreats the zemindars to put a stop to the oppressions committed by these men. The correspondent also complains of the bad state of the roads in Jairampore.

PRATIKAR.

Oppressions by the servants of some zemindars and the bad state of the roads in Jairampore.

PRATIKAR,
June 20th, 1884.

55. Another correspondent of the same paper says that Bengalis are now suffering for their aspiring to become equal with Englishmen. On account of his hostility towards natives for their presumptuous agitation about the Ilbert Bill, Mr. Livingstone of the Berhampore College flogged a native student. Nuffer Baboo was also insulted by the Magistrate, Mr. Taylor, on that account. The correspondent says that Englishmen will not be punished, though they are guilty of the most heinous offences. The native papers have exposed the illegal proceedings of Mr. Beames of Lalbag; but he has not been punished. The planter Webb who violated a coolie woman and treated her with detestable cruelty has been fined only Rs. 200.

ARYA DARPAN,
June 20th, 1884.

56. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 20th June, says that the improvement of the Bengali has become an eyesore to a certain class of Englishmen of a very perverse nature. The *Pioneer* and the *Punjab Times* cannot bear the idea that Baboo Surendra Nath Banerji should be respected all over Northern India. They abuse him and the whole Bengali race. The *Pioneer* says that the strong-made Panjabee will not pay any attention to what the feeble Bengali says; but still Baboo Surendra Nath has collected Rs. 40,000 for the improvement of India. These Rs. 40,000 prove the truth of what the *Pioneer* says.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
June 20th, 1884.

57. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 20th June, says that Government should either raise the standard of age or plainly say that natives should not be allowed to enter the Covenanted Civil Service. No good results can be produced by deception.

URDU GUIDE,
June 21st, 1884.

58. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 21st June, notices that landslips have already done much injury to the Darjeeling Railway. The Company should be very careful from this time, as this is only the commencement of the rainy season.

URDU GUIDE.

59. The same paper says that the practice at present obtaining in Calcutta is that sailing vessels have to cruise about after the brigs; but shipowners have several times represented to proper authorities that the brigs should sail up to the ships; but their representations have proved unavailing. The writer says that it is easier for steamers to come up to the sailing vessels than for ailing vessels to come up to the ships.

URDU GUIDE.

60. The same paper is glad to observe that the High Court has fixed the scale of fees for barristers and attorneys according to the value of the property in dispute. The attorneys and barristers may murmur, but the parties will be greatly benefited by this rule.

URDU GUIDE.

61. The same paper finds fault with Mr. Padsha the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kolatipara, for prohibiting the slaughter of kine in the pergunnah till an inquiry is instituted on the subject. The writer says, this is interference with the religion of the Mahomedans, and asks Government to set aside such unjust order.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
June 21st, 1884.

62. The *Sulabh Samāchār*, of the 21st June, notices that another tea-planter has killed a coolie woman. From the sentence passed on Mr. Webb, it seems that the Judges in this country deem the life of a coolie woman to be worth Rs. 200 only. From this it may be guessed in what relationship the American slaves stood to their White masters.

63. The same paper says that many are of opinion that the residence of the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors in the hills for nine months in the year, away from their subjects in the plains, is doing a great mischief to the country.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
June 21st, 1894.

The Hill exodus.

64. The same paper says that as rainy season follows intense heat, and as day follows night, so directed by Providence, the English Government is exercising its supremacy in India. The English have not conquered India by the force of arms, but God himself has given them the Empire of India. As the rainy season when it commences, and as the sun-rise every morning bring happiness and prosperity along with them; so, as if by a natural law, the English rule in this country has brought, and is bringing with it, a stream of prosperity and good fortune, and it will continue to do so in future. There is none who can arrest the tide; even the English officials cannot do it. The desire of the English people to do good to India is increasing. Mr. Bright in England, and Lord Ripon, Major Baring, and Mr. Ilbert in India, treat the people of India very kindly, and always use kind words towards them; and unless a native is greatly mistaken or blinded by selfishness, he cannot deny that the Lord God himself is directing the English people to do good to India. His kindness shines through all the kindness of these excellent men. Indeed natives bow themselves down at the feet of these men and call them fathers, on account of the goodness of their words and deeds. Those that are really Christians in England show tenderness towards the Indian people in such a degree as even the natives themselves cannot do. But it must at the same time be acknowledged that the treatment which the numberless people in India, both rich and poor, both learned and ignorant, receive at the hands of Englishmen by whom they are surrounded is of a different nature. It cannot be denied that injustice and oppression are committed by them, and that sometimes they ruin men altogether, and even commit culpable homicide. These cruel-hearted Englishmen, in the midst of the natives, may be compared to wolves in the midst of sheep. Who is not aware of the fact that if an Englishman kills a poor native, or ravishes a helpless native woman, he never gets justice meted out to him? The relationship between the English and the native is very nearly what it was between the Whites and the Blacks in America. Many are of opinion that Englishmen will be excused even for seven murders. The attitude of Englishmen in India during the Ilbert Bill agitation has tarnished the greatness of the English name in this country. The really Christian and high-minded officials do not mix with the people. The people have very little opportunity of hearing the kind expressions of, and receiving kind treatment from, these men. They judge of the English rule from the conduct of those with whom they come in contact, and they cannot appreciate the good intentions of the English Government. It cannot be denied that owing to these unfortunate causes there is much discontent among the people with the English Government; so the writer has often urged the Government to keep an eye on these selfish, proud and cruel Englishmen who are altogether devoid of the sense of justice. Those Englishmen who are blinded by the love for their own countrymen are really enemies to Government. The writer has often asked his countrymen to make a distinction between the English Government and these Englishmen.

SULABHA SAMACHAR.

65. The *Bangabasi*, of the 21st June, says that at first sight it appears that the English as well as the Mahomedan rule in India is equally bad, for both the Englishman and the Mahomedan are aliens by birth and religion, and both are determined to take away the freedom of the natives; but a careful

BANGABASI,
June 21st, 1894.

The English and the Mahomedan rule.

comparison will show the difference. The English have ruled India only for a century, but the Mahomedans ruled for six centuries. The Mahomedans came to India for spreading their religion. The defiling and destroying of Hindu temples was the chief object of their coming: so the Mahomedans and Hindus had no sympathy for each other at the beginning of their rule. Gradually the hatred and hostile feeling died away, and the Mahomedans succeeded in winning the hearts of their alien subjects. This reflects great credit on the Mahomedan administrators of India. But the British Empire was originally built upon the affection and confidence of the subject people, but owing to their own fault the English are becoming unpopular in India. Many may be of opinion that the people are happier under the English rule, but the evidence of history goes to show the contrary. They were equally happy under the Mahomedans and in some respects happier. The difference between the Mahomedan rule and the English rule lies in the principle of government. The Mahomedans wanted to rule and the English want to make money; so under Mahomedan rule the subjects were happy and had hope of prosperity, but under the English they have no such hope.

BANGABASI,
June 21st, 1884.

66. The same paper observes that discipline and training reforms the character of men. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot keep his subordinates under discipline,

and so under him good men become fond of oppression. The Magistrate of Nuddea was known up to this time as an inoffensive man, who was a tool in the hands of his subordinates. But now it appears that he has all the qualities of a European. He is partial to his countrymen, dislikes the natives, and cares neither for justice nor for law. The Maheshganj affair showed him in his true character. Instead of being censured he was rather praised, and from that time he has acted just as he likes. His principal coadjutor in all his high-handed dealings is Major Ramsay, who speaks very well, and shows his sympathy with the natives by wearing a Sikh dress. But the writer knows him to be a true-born European.

SANJIVANI,
June 21st, 1884.

The hill residence of Governors.

67. The *Sanjivani*, of the 21st June, says that the Press is unanimous in condemning the hill residence of the high officials in India. Attempt is being made both in Madras and in Calcutta to convene public meetings to protest against it. Many are of opinion that the only result of the agitation will be the transfer of the capitals to the hills. But the writer holds that Parliament will not allow this to be done.

SANJIVANI.

68. The same paper gives, on the authority of Baboo Charu Chandra Datta, on account of a horrible oppression committed on a Brahmin widow, who was

rumoured to have been pregnant, by one Shyama Charan Chowdri, a Naib in the employ of the zemindars of Baripur in sub-division Diamond Harbour, district 24-Pregunnahs. The case has been decided and the criminal let off with a fine of Rs. 50 only. This has increased the highhandedness of the Naib.

SANJIVANI.

Native Engineers.

69. The same paper says that it is extremely painful to have to perpetually protest against the measures of Government. The mind and the heart dry up in the course of remonstrances, but such is the misfortune of the writer that it rarely falls to his lot to speak in favour of any Government measure. The writer is again obliged to protest against injustice and breach of promise on the part of Government. A few educated men are losing their appointments through no fault of their own, therefore the Government is cruel. The Bengali is ruined for the benefit of the English, therefore the Government is blamed for its partiality. The Government gave assurance that appointments would be given only in consideration of merit and not of nationality.

but it breaks that promise almost on every occasion; the Government is therefore guilty of breach of promise. The Government is on the point of sending away those who became engineers after hard study and at great expense, and who served it for years with credit. It is pretended that Government has become poor, that it cannot meet expenses, and that therefore it is obliged to reduce the number of its servants. What should one say to the Bengal Government. While Native Engineers are discharged on one hand, inexperienced Engineers from the Cooper's Hill College are admitted on fat pay on the other. The experienced Bengali Engineers who were satisfied with small pay go by one door for want of funds, and by another enter the inexperienced English Engineers on a high salary. The writer is unable to understand the nature of this sort of want of funds. People cannot help blaming Government for its partiality with such things before their eyes. The impression is gaining ground in this country that India is governed in the interest of Englishmen. Had the heart of the Government not been made of stone, it would never have attempted to discharge 11 senior and all the junior Assistant Engineers in its service.

SANJIVANI.
June 21st, 1884.

70. The same paper observes that Mr. Hopkins, the Magistrate of Commilla, is very hard upon the shop-keepers of the place. He has prohibited the continuance of thatched huts in Commilla, and ordered that the roofs of the shops should be made either with tin or with tiles, but unfortunately neither tin nor tile is procurable at Commilla. He hands over those who venture to repair their thatches to the Criminal Courts; those who do not repair are put to great inconvenience during the rainy season. The shop-keepers are poor. Tin or tiled huts cannot be erected at a cost of less than Rs. 150 or 200, and the materials of these huts are to be procured from Calcutta, which possesses neither railway nor steamer communication with Commilla. The shop-keepers have applied to the Lieutenant-Governor for cancelling the order of the Magistrate. The decision of His Honor is not yet known, but the Magistrate in the meanwhile is doing his best to harass people for disobedience to his orders.

Magisterial vagaries.

71. The same paper says that the events in Chittagong are generally of a wonderful and unusual nature: the exploits of Mr. Kirkwood, the terrible Fenua revolt, all these took place at Chittagong. Two zemindars of Noapara, Chittagong, have gained notoriety for their envy, extortion, oppression, and licentiousness.

SANJIVANI.

72. The same paper says that, if the natives of India resolve to use native cloths, much of the wealth of the country may remain in it, the family of native artisans obtain their livelihood, and the prosperity of the country increase. Cloths of various qualities manufactured at Bombay were exhibited at the Calcutta Exhibition; of these excellent pantaloons and chapkans can be made. The wealthy natives of Bengal should send educated Bengali youths to learn the manufacturing of these cloths. The stockings at Bombay are not inferior to those manufactured in Europe. Bombay cloths of all sorts are very well suited to the wants of the natives of this country. The towels, handkerchiefs, table-cloths, and bed-sheets manufactured at Bombay and Patna are very good.

SANJIVANI.

73. The same paper observes that the villages of Jibdhara and Mollapara, though purely agricultural villages, have been included in the Kulna Municipality, and the inhabitants are obliged to pay both the municipal tax and the road cess. The Municipal Commissioners of Kulna have made the payment of Rs. 3 per

SANJIVANI.

Jibdhara and Mollapara.

year in taxes the qualification of voters for the municipal elections. This measure will include a large number of illiterate men among the voters, and exclude a large number of educated men from their number.

SANJIVANI,
June 21st, 1884.

74. A correspondent of same paper observes that the affairs of the Tirhut State Railway are greatly mismanaged. The roofs of the intermediate and third class carriages are leaky.

UCHIT VAKTA,
June 21st, 1884.

The Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. 75. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 21st June, says that the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians think that they are the real lords of this country.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
June 21st, 1884.

76. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 21st June, is glad to hear that a school has been established for the education of the deaf and the dumb boys at Bombay. The number of the deaf and the dumb boys in Bengal is not know. Is there no necessity for such a school in Bengal?

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,

77. The same paper says that Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, convened a meeting at his own house with the object of establishing a Branch Asiatic Society at Patna. The Beharis only were invited to the meeting; but not a single Bengali resident in Behar was invited. Does Mr. Halliday intend to destroy the good feeling that exists between the Beharis and the Bengalis?

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
June 21st, 1884.

78. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 21st June, says that discussions are being made in England about the Simla exodus, and that there was a debate upon the subject in Parliament. The Secretary of State has called for accounts of the expenses of the exodus. The question of the exodus of other Indian Governors has not yet engaged the attention of the English public; but the subject will soon engage their attention. The native and the European residents of Madras will submit a petition protesting against the Governor's practice of spending the summer months on the hills. The writer thinks that agitation should be made throughout the country on the subject.

PRABHATI,
June 21st, 1884.

79. The *Prabháti*, of the 21st June, says that Lord Kimberley has called for accounts of the expenses of the Simla exodus. The paper does not know whether Lord Kimberley is aware that these accounts had been called for once before by the India Office. The writer supposes that he is not aware of it. Had he been aware of it, he would not have called for further accounts. Many persons do not know how much the Simla exodus costs. The *Englishman* has said that it costs three lakhs annually; but an experienced person has said that it costs seven lakhs annually. The writer thinks the latter estimate to be true. The Simla exodus alone costs so much. The Governors of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab also spend the summer months on the hills. If the annual expenses of the stay of each of these Governors on the hills be estimated at one lakh, five lakhs are spent annually for the luxury of these Governors. Thus altogether twelve lakhs of rupees are spent annually for the luxury of Indian rulers. The writer says that a protest should be made against this waste of the hard-earned money of miserable Indians.

PRABHATI.

80. The same paper says that a correspondent of the *Englishman* has written from Simla that, if protests are made against the Simla exodus, Government will remove the capital from Calcutta and fix it at Simla. The writer says that it is not possible to do so. If it is the best policy to govern a country in accordance with public opinion, India cannot be governed from Simla. The writer says that, if Simla is made the capital of India, all the

offices under the Government of India must be transferred to that place. This will involve the expenditure of much money. Provisions also are so dear in Simla that the salary of the officers must be increased. How will Government meet all these expenses?

81. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 22nd June, says that the fame of

Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson for dispensing impartial justice is spreading far and wide. He fined the man who assaulted a man of Mr. Amir Ali's position only Rs. 10, while he sentenced the native officer who had assaulted Mr. Noble, a European, to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Instances of such justice are not rare under English Government.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 22nd, 1884.

82. The same paper says that the Bengalis have been excluded from service in Behar. They have been declared incapable of holding scholarships in the Patna Medical School. Recently Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, convened a preliminary meeting for the establishment of an Asiatic Society at Patna in which Beharis only were invited to the exclusion of Bengalis. The authorities seem to be desirous of effecting a rupture of good feeling between Bengalis and Beharis by pretending to favour the latter.

The Behar Authorities on the Bengalis.

DACCA PRAKASH.

83. The same paper complains that Dacca is a very unhealthy place and that the Municipality seeks only the convenience of the Europeans. The roads which are not likely to be frequented by Europeans are not cared after. The small lanes of Dacca are veritable hells. Since the water-works were introduced in Dacca the people have been supplied with pure water. But the places where the hydrants are posted have become very filthy. It is a matter of great congratulation, however, that Dr. Prasanna Kumar Rai has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Municipality.

The Dacca Municipality.

DACCA PRAKASH.

84. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of roads in Vikrampur. He is sorry that the road leading from Srinagar to Munshiganj, though commenced long before the introduction of the road cess system, has not yet been completed. He is of opinion that if a road be constructed from Srinagar to Lauhaganj it will supply a real want. There are two very old canals in this place, one from Taltola to Dhaidia and the other from Haldin to Puntimara. But unfortunately the authorities do not care to have them dredged.

Roads and canals in Vikrampur.

DACCA PRAKASH.

85. The *Sadhāranī*, of the 22nd June, says that it is not to be expected that Anglo-Indians should like the native papers which expose their oppressive acts week after week. The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* finding no opportunity of glorifying Mr. Keswick, there being no Ilbert Bill agitation, and not finding it necessary to condemn the Rent Bill as they have not received fresh payment from zamindars, have begun to accuse native papers of bad taste and sedition. The writer does not intend to discuss morality and good taste with those who publish advertisements offering posts of mehter and bhistee to educated natives, who abuse the representative of the Empress in vulgar terms, and who advise the Volunteers to throw down their muskets in order to show their dissatisfaction at a particular measure of the Government. If the taking up of arms against Government on the part of the countrymen of the Sovereign is not disloyalty, and if crying on the part of foreign subjects on account of the fear of life is disloyalty, the native papers are ready to submit to the punishment prescribed for disloyalty. It is a matter of deep regret that Government does not like the native papers which serve it so faithfully.

The Native Press.

SADHARANI
June 22nd, 1884.

The native papers try their best to wash away all stains that are cast upon the Government, but the latter instead of being grateful to them hates them. Government is not unacquainted with the system of espionage. Nor is it true that it has never kept spies. But it has found that it is very difficult to understand the popular feeling with the aid of spies. Who, but native papers, asks the editor, will hasten to inform the Government of the dissatisfaction of the public as soon as they find the least sign of it? Who will like them always wash away the stains cast upon it? The native papers are the true friends of Government. Government committed a great error in gagging it. Government will interfere with the liberty of the native Press only if it is obstinately bent upon ruining itself. The writer says that Government should not listen to those who acknowledge as their leader the Maharajah who consented to the passing of the Gagging Act in the Legislative Council on the famous 16th of March. Nor should it listen to the Anglo-Indians who hate the native papers for exposing their oppressions.

SADHARANI,
June 22nd, 1884.

86. The same paper says that there are many large tanks in the fields in the villages. These tanks are How Government may benefit the seem to have been very deep also. But these ryots. in a very bad state now. Most of these tanks do not remain full of water during the whole year. Consequently agriculturists cannot obtain water when they want to irrigate their fields. The writer says these tanks should be cleared. This can be done either by zamindars or by Government. But most zamindars are not in a position to clear these tanks. The few Maharajahs and Roy Bahadurs do not spend money for the benefit of ryots. They spend money in charity upon those things which win the approbation of Englishmen. Government does not concern itself with these things. It does not matter much to Government whether crops grow abundantly or not. Government is sure of realizing the revenue by the enforcement of the sunset law. It does not seem probable that Government will at present spend money upon the clearing of these tanks. The writer says that fields may be irrigated by other means also. There are many small rivers in every zillah. These rivers are full of water during the whole year,—at least they remain full of water till October. Many fields are situated by the side of these rivers. Government may benefit the ryots by furnishing them with a few pumps and sending a man to teach them once how to raise water. Government will lose nothing by this arrangement, as it may charge a small sum of money for the use of these pumps by ryots or may sell them when they are no longer wanted. But the best means of preventing the sufferings of ryots during years of bad harvest is not to enforce the sunset law. Government should not realize revenue by enforcing the sunset law in those districts which are suffering from the failure of crops, but should realize the revenue with interest from zamindars the year after. If Government does this the ryots will be saved. Zamindars are not monsters that they will extort rents from ryots when they are unable to pay them, if Government does not put up their zamindari to auction on their failure to pay the revenue due to Government, Government will say that they will break a condition of the Permanent Settlement by not enforcing the sunset law. But the writer says that Governments are in justice bound to break conditions occasionally for the benefit of their subjects.

SAMAYA,
June 2nd, 1884.

87. The *Samaya*, of the 23rd June, says that the union of the executive and of the judicial functions in the hands of one and the same person has a very mischievous tendency. These functions should be separated. The judicial should be placed in the hands of the Joint-Magistrate and some of the

Deputy Magistrates all acting under the Judge of the district, while the executive authority should be placed in the hands of the District Magistrate who will be assisted by Assistant and Deputy Magistrates under the Commissioner, the Board and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Deputy and the Assistant Magistrates should be selected for those functions for which they are the fittest. In the case of a separation of the executive from the judicial functions, the services of a Sub-Deputy Collector will be required in each sub-division, but already there are Sub-Deputy Collectors in many sub-divisions. No officer of one department should be allowed to exercise any control over the officers of the other department, either in the sub-division or in the district.

SAMAYA.
June 23rd, 1884.

88. The same paper says that the Arms Act was passed during the Afghan War with a view to prevent natives from rising in rebellion to assist the Afghans and

The Arms Act.

from re-enacting the scenes of the year 1857. The operation of the Act for the last few years shows that not even 30,000 guns have yet been obtained from the natives. It is doubtful whether there was more than three guns in a village, and still the English were anxious to confiscate them. There was no necessity for the Act in reality. Since the assumption of the direct government of India by Her Majesty only two Europeans have been killed by natives, and that not by guns but by the simple knife. The result of the Act has been much loss of life from the attacks of wild beasts. The Europeans, who alone are armed, kill 10 to 20 natives every year either by mistake or through anger, like Mr. Hewitt. The Turkish Sultan at one time disarmed the Christian population of Bulgaria. The Musalmans, who alone had the right of using arms, committed all sorts of oppression on these poor wretches without any obstruction whatever. Lord Lytton's Arms Act by giving arms to tea-planters, indigo-planters and miners has placed the natives in nearly the same position as the Christians of Bulgaria. Under the civilised rule of the English, the English offenders are dealt with in the same way as the Musalman offenders under the uncivilised rule of the Sultan of Turkey. Fortunately the number of Whites in India is smaller than that of Musalmans in Bulgaria, otherwise there would have been no difference between the cases of these two countries. Society everywhere contains two classes of men, the law-abiding and the lawless. The Arms Act has disarmed the law-abiding, while the lawless have found means to arm themselves with pistols, and they have thus an advantage over the other class. If the number of the lawless increase Government will find it difficult to protect the law-abiding, by disarming whom Government has really taken upon itself the responsibility of protecting them. The dacoits at the present moment are armed with pistols, while the civil population has not even a blunt sword.

89. The same paper says that two crores and a half have been wasted in the last 26 years for the residence of the high officials in the hills. The people

The hill residence of high officials.

of India should no longer sleep over a matter which involves the waste of so much of their resources. Officers do little or no work during their long sojournings in the hills. They obtain large salaries on the consideration that they will have to work in a hot country; but they manage to live for nine months in the year in the most delightful climate and pass their time in frivolities. Does it not affect the honesty of the character of these men? They sometimes raise the plea of loss of health. But did not the great men Lords Canning, Bentinck, and Dalhousie work in the hot country? Again the Governors and their Secretaries only cannot bear the climate of the plains; but Judges of the High Courts, Commissioners, and Collectors can easily endure it. Now the question is, is the reading of despatches on an easy chair a much more difficult work than the work of the Judges of the High Court? Or are they endowed with superhuman power of enduring heat because they are not privileged to go to the hills?

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA,
June 23rd, 1884.

Slow work in the High Court.

90. The same paper is glad to notice that the English dailies of the city have taken up the question of slow work in the High Court. Some time ago it was rumoured that the Chief Justice had recommended the Hon'ble Chandra Madhub Ghose for one of the judgeships, and it was also rumoured that Government had not sanctioned the proposal. If Government has any objection to the Baboo, there are other men in the High Court who can fill the office with credit.

SAMAYA.

Post Office at Dhakuria.

91. Baboo Hridaynath Mozumdar, B.A., writing to the same paper complains that the transfer of the post office from Pratab Kati to Rupdia in Jessore has put many people to inconvenience, especially as the road leading to Rupdia is in a very wretched condition.

SAMAYA.

Wants of Bagdi Kishnagore.

92. Baboo Purnachandra Rai, writing to the same paper complains that Bagri Kishnagore, though it pays its quota of the Road Cess, has no good roads and the want of a school is greatly felt in the locality, where there are about a hundred boys of school-going age.

SAMAYA.

Wants of Bhurshut.

93. Babu Kunjavihari Sen, writing to the same paper, requests the sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad to look to the state of the roads in Bhurshut. The place is overgrown with jungle infested with wild boars.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
June 23rd, 1884.

94. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 23rd June, says that Lord Ripon has called for all the papers relating to the Dacca student's case. The writer says he does not expect any good results from it. He will be thankful if only the martial law is not proclaimed against natives at the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation. The writer is not foolish enough to hope that natives will ever be happier than now.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 23rd, 1884.

Waste in the Public Works Department.

95. The *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd June, says that it is not easy to understand why the lowest tenders are not in all cases accepted by the Public Works Department. The contractors who offer tenders surely consider before doing so whether they will lose or gain by the tenders offered by them. Even if anybody undertakes a work without sufficient consideration, Government has nothing to lose by it. If Government makes those who offer the lowest tenders sign an agreement for compensating the loss to Government in the event of their being unable to complete the work undertaken by them within the fixed time, there will be no probability of any loss to Government. The reason of the lowest tenders not being accepted is that the officers whose duty it is to settle terms with contractors cannot correctly estimate the cost of the works. The subordinate officers persuade the former to give work to those contractors who give them the largest bribe. These officers reject the highest tenders on the ground of their being too costly, and the lowest ones on the ground that the contractors will not be able to finish the work within the fixed time as they will gain nothing. The writer says that the officers of the Public Works Department whose duty it is to see whether the contractors are doing the work in a satisfactory manner do not carefully look to the work. They approve the work if the outward show of it is only good. Consequently the buildings, &c., are not lasting. The writer says that on the new State Railways iron chairs are being used instead of sleepers. These are as fragile as costly. When trains run over them these break and the two sides of these sink on account of the weight of the trains. Much money is thus wasted upon repairing them and raising them and making them even every day. This useless waste of money may be avoided by using sleepers as heretofore. The writer says that if the system of

self-government is introduced, and if competent and honest men are engaged in the business of their country, Government will be able to safely entrust them with the superintendence of the construction of many public works.

SOM PRASAD,
June 23rd, 1884.

96. The same paper is glad to see that Englishmen and natives are unanimously protesting against the exodus to the hills. It has been clearly shown that it

The Simla Exodus.

impedes public business and occasions much waste of money. The writer is sorry that though the publication of the accounts of the expenses of the exodus has often been requested, Government has not complied with the request. The writer is glad to learn that the Secretary of State has called for the accounts of these expenses. There is not the slightest necessity for the stay of the Viceroy at Simla. Able Governors-General like Lord Bentinck worked hard in Calcutta. Yet their health did not break down. Why then will the health of the Viceroys of these days break down? The writer has often thought that if it is possible to govern India from Simla, it is also possible to govern India from England. The Secretary of State may govern India from England and dispense with the services of the Viceroy. At least it should be seen by experiment whether the post of the Viceroy can be abolished. It has been found from Lord Ripon's case that even honest Viceroys cannot benefit the country. The Viceroy is now completely subordinate to the Secretary of State. He does not possess the liberty of acting in his own way. The European officials also are very powerful in India. They can easily thwart the Viceroy by combining together. Under these circumstances it should be considered whether the post of Viceroy should not be abolished. Indians will gain much by the abolition of the post of Viceroy. They will not have to pay the salary of the Viceroy and of his Councillors and the expenses of the Simla exodus.

SOM PRASAD.

97. The same paper says that many persons think that the ryots will become rich and happy if they obtain the right of transferring the occupancy right.

The transfer of the occupancy right.

The Indian Association rejoices in its seventh annual report at the prospect of the ryot's obtaining that right. The writer does not agree with those who hold the above opinion. He says that the ryots are very idle. They depend for the support of themselves and their families upon the produce of the few acres which they till. They have also to marry their sons and daughters and perform other costly ceremonies out of the small sum they earn by cultivating the few acres of land owned by them. There are also many years of bad harvest. It is impossible to defray all the above expenses out of the small sum earned by them. Those peasants only who depend completely upon agriculture and even in that occupation cannot work hard suffer misery. Those peasants who are industrious and somewhat intelligent earn sufficient money by working as day labourers or engaging in petty trades. The writer says that if the right of transferring the right of occupancy is conferred upon the idle peasants even with such restrictions as will make its losing by them almost impossible, it will pass into the hands of those who are more industrious and intelligent. It has been found after trials in the case of the mourusi right that the idle ryots cannot improve their condition. That the present Bill should not be passed is evident from the fact that it has not yet been settled in what form it should be passed.

SOM PRASAD.

98. The same paper says that some 20 or 25 passengers on board Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.'s steamer *Albilla* were drowned the other day near Kaligunj by the upsetting of a boat in which they had

Loss of several human lives by the upsetting of a boat near Kaligunj.

got down. The writer says that Government does not care for the lives of natives. Government would not have been silent about this accident had it cared for the lives of natives. The company make much profit. Is it

not to be held responsible for failing to make arrangements for the ferrying over of passengers to the banks? Why did a small boat again take in so many passengers? Does not the police look to these things?

SOM PRAKASH,
June 23rd, 1884.

Justice Field's tour through the Mofussil in order to inspect Mofussil Courts.

99. The same paper is glad to learn that Justice Field of the High Court will go on a tour through the mofussil in order to

inspect the mofussil courts.

SOM PRAKASH.

100. The same paper says that it is every week publishing accounts of oppressions by Englishmen. Yet Government has taken no notice of these. These

oppressions are exciting indignation in the hearts of Indians. This indignation when it will burst out will burn like a terrible flame. Government has much injury to apprehend from the outburst of the wrath of Indians. Government should put a stop to these oppressions by Anglo-Indians.

SOM PRAKASH.

101. The same paper says that Indians hate King Theebaw for his oppressions upon his subjects. Why should not they then hate English Magistrates for

An instance of Magisterial vagary.

their oppressions? Indians will heartily despise these Magistrates, but they will never fear them. Because if Indians fear the Magistrates the latter will oppress them the more. Sixty-nine natives of the North-Western Provinces were one day going together in order to celebrate some religious festival. The police reported the matter to the Magistrate, who had them summoned, according to section 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and made them furnish security for good behaviour for one year. Those persons obeyed the Magistrate's order, but appealed against it to the Allahabad High Court. The appeal was heard by Justice Straight. He has characterized the Magistrate's preventing them from celebrating the religious festival as well as his ordering them to attend for furnishing security as gross injustice.

SOM PRAKASH.

102. The same paper makes the following observations upon the

Shooting of a punkha-puller by an English soldier.

shooting of a punkha-puller by an English soldier:—A soldier, Private John Murphy of

Fort William, Calcutta, shot a punkha-puller named Mulchand on Thursday last. Mulchand was pulling the punkha slowly. Murphy told him to pull the punkha more vigorously, and threatened to shoot him if he did not do so. Owing to his ill-fate Mulchand did not obey the soldier's order on that day. He continued to pull the punkha slowly as before; upon this Murphy took a loaded musket and placing a cap upon it shot at the punkha-puller's face. Mulchand did not die because fate had made him such that his life was not to be easily lost, but he received severe injuries upon his tongue and right cheek. The Editor of the *Indian Daily News* has called this shooting a joke. The relation between Englishmen and natives has become such that the former will frequently play such jokes, but they do not perhaps understand how glad the natives are being made by these jokes. Abdulla murdered the Chief Justice Norman and Shere Ali murdered Lord Mayo by stabbing them with knives. But had these murderers pleaded in their defence that they had only meant to try the sharpness of their knives, would the Judges have acquitted them? Even had they been acquitted would Englishmen have been satisfied with the plea urged by them?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 23rd, 1884.

103. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 23rd June, says that it has shown in the preceding issue that high posts in the

Educated natives in the Police.

Police Department are the monopoly of

Englishmen. Now the question is whether this state of things should continue. An unbiassed consideration will convince officials that they are doing grave injustice to educated natives, and injuring the country by excluding them from the high posts in the Police Department. The

writer is of opinion that few only of the high Police officers are properly educated. This want of education is the reason of their unscrupulousness. Police officers are corrupt and tyrannical on account of their ignorance. To win the approbation of their superiors they have innocent men punished by producing false witnesses. The Police has been established for the preservation of the peace. But the people tremble at its name on account of its oppressions. Many persons say that the oppressions committed by the police are far worse evils than the insecurity of person and property, and they will be at their ease if the police is dis-established. If the higher officers in the police be educated men they will keep the head constables and constables in check. There should be more educated natives than educated Englishmen in the police. Civilians have shown that education does not lessen Englishmen's tendency towards despotism. Englishmen become despotic on being entrusted with power. Baboo Gopendro Krishna Deb or Baboo Beharilal Gupta can never be guilty of oppressions such as those laid at the door of Mr. Beames in Lalbag, and of Mr. Sharp in Furreedpore. Had Baboo Jagadish Nath Roy been the Police Superintendent of Pubna, he would never, like Mr. Rattray, have rashly shot down men. The rash exercise of the enormous power with which the chief police officers are entrusted often wounds the feelings of natives. On many occasions even native ladies are insulted by the police. The work of protection of person and property will be better done if educated natives are appointed to the high posts in the Police Department. Englishmen are not acquainted with the state of the country. They do not know what classes are guilty of theft and robbery, and the places where persons are frequently murdered.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
June 23rd, 1884.

104. The same paper says that many persons think that if the rulers had not spent the largest portion of the year in Simla there would have been no apprehension of Russian invasion and the country would not have been ruined by frequent wars with Afghanistan. Much harm is occasioned by the rulers living beyond the reach of the influence of public opinion. The officials' desire for luxury is the chief reason of this long stay on the hills. Formerly a plea was found for the Simla exodus in the unhealthy state of Calcutta, but that plea will not do any longer as Calcutta has become quite another place now. For this reason another plea has been found out. The advance of Russia towards India has furnished this plea. But every one has found out that this plea is false. The officials will not be able to resist the advance of Russia from the hills. The officials amuse themselves with pic-nics and balls during nine months of the year. They work very little while in Simla. They also get large allowances in addition to enormous salaries. But as the waste of money occasioned by the exodus has become a scandal, and as the attention of Parliament has been drawn to it, Government is going to reduce the house allowances of native clerks. The expenses incurred for the medical treatment of their wives and children also will no longer be paid by Government. Thus the reduction of expenditure is going to be effected not by the fixing of the salaries of the English officials who go to Simla at the rates usual in England, but by the reduction of the allowances given to native clerks who suffer from the intense cold of Simla for the convenience of the English officers. But not only the Viceroy but also the Provincial Governors spend a large portion of the year on the hills. The public business is being impeded, and much waste of money is being occasioned by the Viceroy's and Provincial Governors' stay during a considerable portion of the year on the hills. This stay of the Viceroy and Governors should be stopped. Englishmen and natives are equally convinced of the injury done by this.

105. The same paper says that if the charges preferred against Mr. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, in a petition submitted to Government,

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Mr. Rennie.

be at all true, it will be forced to say that there is not even the shadow of justice in Chota Nagpore, and that English officials are oppressing to their heart's content having Mr. Thompson as Lieutenant-Governor. The writer says that the charges against Mr. Rennie should be enquired into. Not only the Editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* but also the Editor of the *Statesman* has heard of the illegal proceedings of Mr. Rennie. He should be adequately punished if the charges preferred against him be found to be true.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 23rd, 1884.

106. The same paper says that the Calcutta Municipality has to contribute three-fourths of the expenses of the Calcutta Police. Government contributes only one-fourth of the expenses.

The Government of India desires that all the Municipalities in Bengal should be exempted from liability to pay Police expenses. The Howrah and Suburban Municipalities have now to pay only half of what they had formerly to contribute towards the expenses of the police. The exemption of the Calcutta Municipality from a portion of what they have to contribute at present towards the expenses of the police is desirable. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to contribute another one-fourth of the police expenses if the Municipality consents to exempt those who live in rented houses from the payment of the municipal rates to that extent, and if it raises one lakh of rupees by increasing the rate on the proprietors of houses by one per cent. and also gives one and a half lakh out of its fund, and spend these two lakhs and a half on sanitary arrangements for Calcutta and its adornment in the manner approved by Government. The Municipality is prepared to spend one and a half lakh out of its fund upon sanitary arrangements for Calcutta and its adornment. But they refuse to exempt the dwellers in rented houses from the payment of a portion of the rate, and to impose an increased tax upon the proprietors of houses. The writer says that the reasons of the above conditions are apparent. Englishmen live in rented houses which are owned by natives. If dwellers in rented houses are exempted from the payment of a portion of what they have to pay now Englishmen will be benefited. As for adornment of Calcutta and sanitary arrangements for it far more money has always been spent for the benefit of the Southern Division than for that of the Northern Division. Again, why should the Municipal Commissioners who are trying their best to improve the condition of the town be required to act in the manner approved by Government? Government surely intends to curtail the freedom given by law to Municipal Commissioners by bearing a larger portion of the police expenses than formerly. There must be some bad motive for that condition. The Municipal Commissioners have said that the Bombay Municipality derives an income of six lakhs annually from levying duties upon merchandise carried into and out of the town, and an income of one lakh and sixty thousand by imposing a tax upon tobacco. Government also gives to the Municipality Rs. 1,43,750 out of the Excise Revenue. The Bombay Municipality also derives an income of Rs. 25,000 every year from businesses in which there is apprehension of danger. The Commissioners say that as there are so many sources of revenue the house rate should not be increased. The writer does not think that the Commissioners' remarks will produce any effect upon the Lieutenant-Governor. He blames them for suggesting one of the above sources of income. The writer says that Government will not give the municipality any portion of the Excise Revenue. Nor will it be allowed to levy duties upon merchandise. Any recommendation of the Commissioners which may in the least degree injure the interests of English merchants will not be listened to. But Government may upon their suggestion include tobacco among excisable articles. Poor Indians will suffer very much if tobacco, without which they cannot do, is taxed.

107. The same paper says that 379 students of Cooper Hill's College have come to India as Engineers during the 12 years which have elapsed since its foundation.

Cooper's Hill College.

But as many as 567 students have entered the College during this time. For the education of each of those who have not come to India, Indians have had to pay Rs. 2,500; and for the education of each of those who have come here Indians have had to pay Rs. 3,500. For providing posts for these men and ensuring their speedy promotion Native Engineers are being disappointed in all ways. Recently about 30 or 35 Assistant Engineers of Bengal have been deprived of their posts.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 23rd, 1884.

108. The same paper says that Baboo Nuffer Chunder, zemindar of Latudaha, is still being oppressed. If the charges preferred against the Police Superintendent, Mr. Ramsay, by a correspondent of the *Hindoo Patriot* are even partly true, the writer must say that injustice and oppression still exist under British rule. After reading what the correspondent has said, one cannot help suspecting that Mr. Ramsay is still struggling hard to benefit the planter Savi who being thus supported by the officials is acting like himself. If what is said is true, the Lieutenant-Governor is responsible for all these oppressions. He did not reprove Mr. Taylor though the latter was evidently guilty.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

109. The same paper recommends that able and experienced pleaders should be appointed Judges of the proposed Appellate Court which will hear appeals from the decisions of District Judges.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

110. The same paper says that the Punjab has obtained what Bengal is clamouring for. There the Executive and the Judicial functions have been vested in different officers.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

111. The *Surabhi*, of the 23rd June, says that Lord Ripon has called for all the papers relating to the Dacca student's case. Indians expect justice in every matter from Lord Ripon. The whole of India will sing the praise of Lord Ripon if he can punish after this long time those unscrupulous English officials who on account of their hostility towards natives were guilty of injustice in the matter of the Dacca student's case.

SURABHI,
June 23rd, 1884.

112. The same paper says that formerly the Lieutenant-Governor alone spent the summer months in Darjeeling, but now the officials under him also spend the summer months there. Now the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Jails, Lord Ulick Browne, the Commissioner of Rajshahye, and many other English officials spend six months of the year in amusement in Darjeeling. Much waste of money is occasioned and the public business is impeded by the stay of these officials on the hills during six months of the year. It is not easy to understand why these officials are allowed to remain on the hills for such a long period.

SURABHI.

113. The same paper says that the practice of spending half the year or more on the hills originated in the selfishness of Englishmen. The policy of Englishmen is that they will enjoy all sorts of happiness even though their doing so may be the source of great sufferings to Indians. Government cannot see the injustice of the practice because the above selfish policy still prevails. Two great evils are produced by this stay of the officials during a considerable portion of the year in the hills. Firstly, it occasions much waste of money, secondly, it impedes public business. There is not the slightest doubt that this staying of the officials far away from the capital

SURABHI.

is a great obstacle in the way of a satisfactory administration of the country. The time spent on the hills is a sort of vacation. The officials only work a little to save themselves from *ennui*. Leave on full pay like this cannot be enjoyed by the officials of any civilised or semi-civilised country. Those who are in favour of the exodus to the hills say that the health of the officials should be looked to. But this argument applies only to the case of the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay who are sent from England. But the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners are inured to the climate of India. Consequently the above plea does not apply to their case. There is some probability of the breaking down of the health of the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay who undertake the laborious work of administration in the heat of India immediately after their arrival from England unless they spend a portion of the year on the hills. But when it is considered that the stay of Governors on the hills occasions much waste of money and impedes public business it cannot be allowed to continue. The writer is glad that an agitation has been set on foot against the exodus to the hills. Natives and Englishmen are equally convinced of the mischief that is being done by the stay of the officials during a considerable portion of the year on the hills.

SURABHI,
June 23rd, 1884.

114. The same paper in continuation of an article in the preceding issue about the exclusion of Bengalis from the Army. the Army says that when Bengalis were once excluded from the army they were excluded from it for ever. Bengal was further advanced than other provinces of India as regards industrial arts and trade. Every one in Bengal could by engaging in the peaceful occupations earn as much money as a soldier got. Consequently they did not care to adopt the perilous profession of a soldier. There is now a similar state of things in England. Englishmen can now earn bread so easily that they do not care to become soldiers. Consequently soldiers have to be recruited in Scotland and Ireland. Bengalis were excluded from the Army partly by the skilful policy of England and partly by the force of circumstances. From the foundation of the British Empire in India the physique of Bengalis began to deteriorate. Bengalis desisted from the use of arms and physical exercises in proportion as theft and robbery began to disappear from the country. In course of time malaria visited the country, and finally Lord Lytton's Arms Act was passed. Now dogs and jackals can easily drag away and devour Bengalis and other Indians. The Russian Bear is now peeping at the gate of India; but Indians are unable to frighten it. Indians are now completely helpless. Should any disaster befall the the English nation (may God avert the calamity!) Indians will be perfectly defenceless. There is possibility that those Indian races will be saved which are admitted into the Army. But there is no such probability in the case of Bengalis who do not know what war is and who do not know how to use arms. The writer says that Bengalis are now shaking off their slumber. This is the proper time for making persistent efforts for obtaining admission into the Army.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1884.

115. The *Anandá Bazar Patriká*, of the 23rd June, contains an article on the Chowkidari Act, from which we extract the following observations:—The chowkidars are the servants of the villagers as well as of Government. They are appointed by the villagers for the preservation of the peace and granting protection from the raids of dacoits. Government requires their services for the preservation of the peace and for acting as informants. The causes which led to the establishment of the chowkidari system have now ceased to operate in many places in Bengal. Formerly thefts and dacoities were brought about by two causes, namely, first the prosperous condition of the zemindars

and the middle classes, and, second, the extreme poverty of the lower classes. There has now been a change in both these respects. There are few rich men now in Bengal, while the lower classes have now bettered their condition. Owing to these two causes dacoity has now in a manner disappeared from Bengal. Consequently many places in Bengal do not any longer require chowkidars to grant them protection from the depredations of thieves and robbers. There are again many places where the necessity of preserving the peace is not any longer apparent. Some thirty years ago there were large numbers of strong and able-bodied men in Bengal who followed the profession of club-men, and frequently fought with each other. Chowkidars were then required to preserve the peace. But the rigorous administration of the English officials has destroyed the courage of the inhabitants, and Bengal is now as quiet as a sheet of stagnant water. There is no likelihood of breaches of the peace occurring, and consequently no need for maintaining the chowkidari system. Government, however, requires chowkidars to act as informants in criminal investigations. Government could not trust them with this business so long as they were completely under the orders of the villagers, because it was believed that they would not, for the sake of their masters, bring all instances of crime to the notice of the police. The Chowkidari Act was passed in consequence. By this measure Government has created a small police force in every village. The police, the punchayets, and the chowkidars now combine to harass the villagers. The chowkidars do not now much care for the villagers. It is really a wonder that while the villagers are required to raise among themselves the funds for the payment of the salaries of the chowkidar they should not be vested with any authority over him. The editor is glad to notice that the Lieutenant-Governor does not agree with the majority of the members of the Chowkidari Commission in thinking that the police should be empowered to collect the chowkidari tax. His Honor would entrust the work in the hands of the Local Boards. The Editor fully approves of this idea.

116. The same paper repeats its conviction that considering the unwillingness of Government to raise the age limit in connection with the Civil Service examination the agitation that is being made by Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjea in this matter will not become successful. Instead therefore of wasting his energies in this fruitless endeavour, it would be well if he put forth efforts to obtain an extension of the system of jury trial in the case of natives.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 23rd, 1884.

117. The same paper contains a long article, the object of which is to shew that the *Statesman* is wrong in holding that the tax levied from land in India represents but a small percentage of the price of the produce of the land. It would be really a misfortune if Government accepted this theory. Where does all the wealth of the country go if the agriculturists who, on the *Statesman's* shewing, pay so little as land-tax to Government and derive so large profits by the sale of their corn are so much steeped in poverty? The rapacity of the money-lender would not sufficiently account for the abject poverty of a population who, it seems, have large sums of money left in their hands after paying the Government demand. The fact is that under British rule all classes of people except perhaps the peasantry in Bengal have been impoverished. As regards this latter class, the slight improvement that has taken place in their condition is due to the fact that owing to the Permanent Settlement, Government cannot wring out from them as much as it does from the ryots of its own khas mehals.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

118. The same paper remarks that while in Madras the action of Mr. Grant Duff in the matter of the Governmental exodus to the hills has led to a

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

Mr. Thompson and Europeans and natives in Bengal.

combination of Europeans and natives against his administration, in Bengal differences have been caused between Europeans and natives under the rule of Mr. Thompson. The combination of the two races in Madras will probably be short lived, inasmuch as it will be at an end as soon as the cause which has brought it about ceases to operate. But in Bengal natives have now learnt to work independently of Europeans, and they will not probably desist from this course. The day natives learn self-reliance that day will rise the sun of their prosperity.

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
June 24th, 1884.

119. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 24th June, says that the Madras public and the newspapers are protesting against the exodus of the Governors to the hills. The home authorities consented to bear the expenses of the Viceroy's stay on the hills during the summer months, as the Viceroys who are accustomed to English climate cannot possibly work in the plains in the heat of the summer. But now the subordinate officials also spend the summer months upon the hills. Much waste of money is occasioned by this practice.

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
June 27th, 1884.

120. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 27th June, says that the Government has deposed Rajah Harish Chunder without ascertaining by proper enquiries whether he is guilty or not. Hurish Chunder has always been the friend of the English, but the civilized English Government has shown its gratitude for his services by deposing him. The Rajah has appealed to Lord Ripon.

ASSAM NEWS,
June 2nd, 1884.

121. The *Assam News*, of the 2nd June, says that the Chief Engineer of the Assam Railway and Trading Company caused a certain grog-shop at Dibrugarh to be burnt on the ground that his coolies get drunk there. This is probably an outcome of the recent Ilbert Bill controversy.

ASSAM NEWS.

122. The Tezporé correspondent of the same paper accuses the mouzadar of Holessar Darrang of forcibly taking three or four members of the respectable family of Goyan Hazarika as coolies during the late Aka expedition, and states that he is at a loss to account for the Deputy Commissioner's refusal to consider the application filed against the mouzadar. It is useless to condemn the system, as the Government seems almost determined to turn a deaf ear to the grievances of the people.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
June 5th, 1884.

123. Referring to the appointment of Babu Gopalbullov Das, M.A., as Sub-deputy Collector, Cuttack, the *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 5th June, gives expression to the following views:—

“The circumstances of Orissa require a Commissioner like Mr. Larminie, otherwise the interests of the Uriyas must suffer. We hope Mr. Larminie will be able to effect more in this direction during his short tenure of office than what his predecessor, Mr. Smith, effected during a long stay of five and a half years.”

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

124. The same paper reports that some Babajees (anchorites), backed by Radha Babajee of Landa Math in Balasore, are proving very troublesome to the neighbouring villagers. They once carried a boy by force into their compound and did not release him until they were compelled by the police authorities to do so.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

125. Adverting to the enforcement of the provisions of the new municipal law, the same paper remarks that unless Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and Commissioners discharge their duties honestly, it will be simply impossible to work the elective system. Any selfishness on the part of these men will

The New Municipal Act.

injuriously affect the proposed constitution. The editor therefore advises the tax-payers to elect such men as would truly represent their interests in the deliberations of the Local Municipal Committee.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
June 5th, 1884.

126. The same paper informs the public that a whirlwind produced somewhere near the mountain of Panchalinga in Nilgiri extended in the direction of Soro thana and demolished houses and trees in the villages of Golaband, Astia, and Barudkhana, situated in that thana. It blew with such tremendous force that it caused the whole of the water in a deep tank to overflow its borders, exposing the fish to the view of birds. The editor's serious apprehensions are roused by the fact that many villagers are still missing.

A storm in Nilgiri.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

127. The same paper opposes the tone of its contemporary the *Utkal Darpan*, and remarks that the British Government with all its defects is far superior to any other Government that ruled India in former times.

British rule.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
June 7th, 1884.

128. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 7th June, very much approves the action of the Rajah of Ranpur in conferring increased powers on his Dewan Babu Gour Chandra Sen, who is spoken of in high terms.

The Rajah of Ranpur.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

129. The same paper is very much dissatisfied with the action of the engineering authorities, who close the Orissa canals under plea of repairs for a longer period than necessary.

Closure of the Orissa canals for repairs.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

130. The same paper complains that the Collector of Cuttack disposes of canal revenue cases simply believing the statements of officers belonging to that department. It is of opinion that the Collector should himself proceed to the place where such cases occur, and enquire into their details, inasmuch as the number of complainants is very large.

The Collector of Cuttack and the canal revenue cases.

131. Increase in the number of theft cases in the Cuttack town is reported in the news columns of the same paper.

Theft cases in Cuttack.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

132. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 8th June, learns from a reliable source that the police in Jajpore town of the Cuttack district are not discharging their duties satisfactorily. As a necessary result, the number of crimes is increasing in that station.

The Police in Jajpore.

UTKAL DARPAN,
June 8th, 1884.

133. The same paper is of opinion that the Act to prevent cruelty towards animals should be extended to the province of Orissa.

Prevention of cruelty to animals.

UTKAL DARPAN.

134. The same paper writes a long article on primary education, and shows that the system of paying regular stipends to village gurus is calculated to do more good than the payment-by-result system, which causes a considerable waste of public money.

Primary Education.

UTKAL DARPAN.

135. The special correspondent of the same paper continues his article on Orissa canal oppression, and reports that the residents of Mahamedpur, Kharijkulpudi, and Baiyangkulpudi villages in Pergunnah Dhamnagar, Thana Dhamnagar, in the Balasore district, are very much annoyed by the oppressive measures of the Canal Revenue Department.

Orissa canal oppression.

UTKAL DARPAN.

136. Alluding to a recent meeting of European ladies and gentlemen at the house of Babu Jagamohan Rai in the Cuttack town, the *Sebak* for May observes that it is useless to invite Europeans to dine at the houses of natives when the latter are not prepared to dine at the

A meeting of Europeans and natives at Cuttack.

SEBAK,
May 1884.

houses of the former. Europeans should not mix with those sections of the native community who have not moral courage enough to rise above the low level of their fellow-brethren.

TARAKA,
June 1884.

137. The *Táraka* for June gives a lively account of the distribution of prizes to a large number of girls that congregated in the Local Baptist Mission Church on the 10th of last month. It highly praises Miss Ida Phillips, Superintendent of the Zenana Association, to whose labours the success of the above gathering is attributed.

Female Education in Midnapore.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 28th June 1884.